

MULTIMEDIA



UNIVERSITY

STUDENT ID NO

						4	3	5	6	7
--	--	--	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---

MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

FINAL EXAMINATION

TRIMESTER 2, 2017/2018

PSS0014 – UNIVERSITY STUDY SKILLS

(All sections / Groups)

2 MARCH 2018

9.00 – 11.00 a.m.

(2 Hours)

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

1. This Question paper consists of 4 pages with 2 sections, excluding cover page.
2. **Section A:** Multiple Choice Questions (20 Marks). Answer **ALL** questions.
3. **Section B:** Short Essay Questions (80 Marks). Answer **ALL** questions.
4. Please shade your answers for Section A in the multiple-choice answer sheets; and write your answers for Section B in the answer booklet provided.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 marks)**Answer ALL questions.**

1. The primary goal of taking notes in class is _____.
 - A. to create polished study materials
 - B. to take the place of reading the textbook assignments
 - C. to take down "everything the instructor says" during the lectures
 - D. to accurately collect key concepts, main ideas, and supporting details from the lectures

2. Employers consider *soft skills* to be _____.
 - A. essential for work world success
 - B. not as important as hard skills
 - C. unnecessary for continued job success
 - D. a thing of the past – no one worries about those any longer

3. In order to create strong neural networks (connections) in your brain, you have got to _____ the learning process.
 - A. participate actively in
 - B. read about
 - C. remember
 - D. listen to a lecture about

4. A *passive* learning approach to reading assignments is characterized by _____.
 - A. asking questions while reading the assignments.
 - B. relating reading assignments to lecture material.
 - C. applying the same strategy to every assignment.
 - D. attempting to discover the purpose of each assignment.

5. The primary purpose of a distractions list is to _____.
 - A. build organizational skills.
 - B. organize your time after a study session.
 - C. maintain your interest in a reading assignment.
 - D. reduce the reminders that come to mind as you study.

Continued...

6. Before you can make inferences about written material, you must _____

- understand the literal meaning of the material.
- be familiar with the topic.
- be able to verify your inferences in another source.
- decide how you feel about the topic.

7. The difference between a fact and an opinion is that only a fact _____

- can be tested as true or false.
- is always true.
- is neither true nor false.
- expresses an expert's point of view.

8. For an article entitled, "Learning While Earning: How to Balance the Demands of Work and School," the intended audience most likely are _____

- students with jobs.
- parents of young children.
- professional athletes.
- retirees.

9. The standard, dictionary meaning of a word is known as its _____

- connotative meaning.
- denotative meaning.
- figurative meaning.
- inferred meaning.

10. An author is considered to be biased if he or she _____

- attempts to present both sides of an issue.
- reveals the strengths and weaknesses of an argument.
- describes the evidence using objective language.
- is partial to one point of view.

Continued...

SECTION B: STRUCTURED QUESTIONS (80 marks)**Answer ALL questions.**

1. What are the suitable learning strategies for **READ/WRITE** and **KINESTHETIC** learners? List down **FIVE (5)** strategies for each learning style. (20 Marks)
2. **P2R** is one of the **Active Reading Strategies**. Using a **Mind Map**, elaborate how you use this method. (20 Marks)
3. Your friend, Jessica is currently taking the Management course, in which class lectures are very important. Although she finds the lectures are interesting, she sometimes has difficulty in taking notes, partly because her mind wanders and partly because she is not sure what is important to write down. Please use **Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs** as example, illustrate to Jessica what should be included in **Cornell Notes**. (20 Marks)
4. Read the following passage and **organize the information** within the text by completing **outline** that follows it. (20 Marks)

Many people don't know the difference between a patent and a trademark. However the terms trademark and patent aren't synonyms, they refer to different things. Granted for a specific number of years, a patent protects both the name of a product and its method of manufacture. In 1928, for example, Jacob Schick invented and then patented the electric razor in an effort to maintain complete control of his creation. Similarly, between 1895 and 1912, no one but the Shredded Wheat Company was allowed to make shredded wheat because the company had the patent. A trademark is a name, symbol, or other device that identifies a product and makes it memorable in the minds of consumers. Kleenex, JELL-O, and Xerox are all examples of trademarks. Aware of the power that trademarks possess, companies fight to protect them. They do not allow anyone else to use one without permission. Occasionally, though, a company gets careless and loses control of a trademark. Aspirin, for example, is no longer considered a trademark, and any company can call a pain-reducing tablet an aspirin.

~ by Laraine Flemming, *Practice with Outlining*

Topic: _____ (2 marks)

1. Patents are granted _____ (2 marks) and protect _____ (2 marks)

Continued...

a. _____ (2 marks)

b. Between 1895 and 1912, _____ (2 marks)

2. A trademark is _____ (2 marks)

a. E.g.,

- i. _____ (2 marks)
- ii. _____ (2 marks)
- iii. _____ (2 marks)

b. Companies generally fight to protect trademarks but they can get careless.

- i. _____ (2 marks)

End of Page